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	ENTRY	SESSION
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 JAN 2009 HIGHEST RN 1095751-06-6

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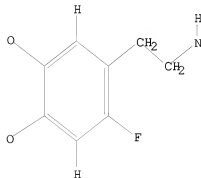
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L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

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L1 STR



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L2 0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:26:30 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 669 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 669 ITERATIONS

30 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 30 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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ENTRY	SESSION
185.88	186.10

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Jan 2009 VOL 150 ISS 5
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Jan 2009 (20090125/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l3

L4 76 L3

=> s l4 and idonium

4317 IODONIUM

L5 1 L4 AND IODONIUM

=> d l5 ibib abs hitstr l-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 1 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:588844 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:115340

TITLE: Process for fluorination and radiofluorination of
iodonium salts in the presence of a radical
trap

INVENTOR(S): Wadsworth, Harry John; Widdowson, David Arthur;
Wilson, Emmanuelle; Carroll, Michael Andrew

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GE Healthcare Limited, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

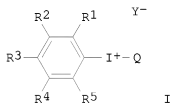
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005061415	A1	20050707	WO 2004-GB5304	20041217
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1697279	A1	20060906	EP 2004-806112	20041217
EP 1697279	B1	20080924		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
CN 1898184	A	20070117	CN 2004-80038469	20041217
CN 100415696	C	20080903		
JP 2007515465	T	20070614	JP 2006-546303	20041217
AT 409173	T	20081015	AT 2004-806112	20041217
US 20060292060	A1	20061228	US 2006-559879	20060830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-29716	A 20031223
			WO 2004-GB5304	W 20041217
OTHER SOURCE(S):		CASREACT 143:115340; MARPAT 143:115340		
GI				



AB Decomposition of iodonium salts I [Q = precursor of fluorine-labeled compound; Y = anion selected from triflate, nonaflate, mesylate, hexaflate; R1-R2, R4-R5 = independently H, NO₂, CN, halo, (un)protected C1-10 hydroxyalkyl, C2-10 carboxyalkyl, C1-10 alkyl, C2-10 alkoxyalkyl, C1-10 aminoalkyl, C1-10 haloalkyl, C6-14 aryl, C3-12 heteroaryl, C3-20 alkylaryl, C5-12 arylene, C2-10 alkenyl, C2-10 alkynyl, C1-10 acyl, C7-10 aroyl, C2-10 carboalkoxy, C2-10 carbamoyl, C2-10 carbamyl, C1-10 alkylsulfinyl; or R1-R5 may form 4-6-membered ring; R3 = any group R1-R2, R4-R5 or link to a solid support] by a free radical process has been identified as a significant factor in the observed yield variability of fluoridation reactions using said iodonium salts. Accordingly, the inclusion of a free radical trap, such as 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-N-oxide, 1,2-diphenylethylene, ascorbate, p-aminobenzoic acid, α-tocopherol, hydroquinone, di-t-butylphenol, β-carotene, or gentisic acid in the reaction mixture blocks the radical chain decomposition pathway for iodonium salts such that only the reaction leading to fluoridation can occur and the yield of aryl fluoride becomes high and reproducible. In both the solution and the solid phase the preferred method of the present invention is radiofluoridation. Thus, radiofluorination of diphenyliodonium triflate with 18F-fluoride in the presence of Kryptofix 222 in dry acetonitrile and 70 mol % 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-N-oxide gave radiolabeled fluorobenzene in

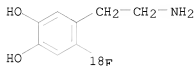
41-57% yield and 82-96% radiochem. purity. The same reaction without the radical trap gave labeled fluorobenzene in 0-40% yields and 0-65% radiochem. purity.

IT 107610-25-3P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(process for fluorination and radiofluorination of iodonium salts in presence of radical traps)

RN 107610-25-3 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-5-(fluoro-18F)- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s l4 and substitution
287906 SUBSTITUTION
L6 10 L4 AND SUBSTITUTION

=> s l6 not l5
L7 10 L6 NOT L5

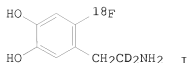
=> s l6 and aromatic
252681 AROMATIC
L8 0 L6 AND AROMATIC

=> s l6 and fluorination
18373 FLUORINATION
L9 2 L6 AND FLUORINATION

=> s l9 not l5
L10 2 L9 NOT L5

=> d l10 ibib abs hitstr 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:76955 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:76955
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:13837a,13840a
TITLE: Rapid, regiospecific syntheses of deuterium substituted 6-[18F]-fluorodopamine (α,α -D₂; β,β -D₂ and $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -D₄) for mechanistic studies with positron emission tomography
AUTHOR(S): Ding, Yu Shin; Fowler, Joanna S.; Wolf, Alfred P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Brookhaven Natl. Lab., Upton, NY, 11973, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Labelled Compounds and Radiopharmaceuticals (1993), 33(7), 645-54
CODEN: JLCRD4; ISSN: 0362-4803
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 120:76955
GI

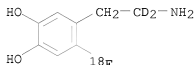


AB Doubly labeled (18F and D) 6-fluorodopamine (6-FDA) isotopomers were prepared to probe the contribution of metabolism by monoamine oxidase (MAO) and dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH) on the kinetics of 6-[18F]FDA in baboon heart. Thus, 6-[18F]FDA-α,α-d₂ (I) and 6-[18F]FDA-β,β-d₂ were prepared in 6-steps starting with nucleophilic aromatic substitution by [18F]-fluoride on 6-nitropiperonal or 6-nitropiperonal-carbonyl-d in a decay corrected radiochem. yield of 3-10%. 6-[18F]FDA-α,α,β,β-D₄ was prepared in 4 steps in a radiochem. yield of 16-20% and specific activity 2-5 Ci/μmol. The regiospecificity of D substitution in the preparation of 6-[18F]FDA-α,α,β,β-D₄ was verified using piperonal as a substrate.

IT 152089-60-6P 152089-61-7P 152089-62-8P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, for use in PET study of heart neuronal activity)

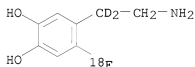
RN 152089-60-6 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl-1,1-d₂)-5-(fluoro-18F)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



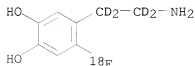
RN 152089-61-7 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl-2,2-d₂)-5-(fluoro-18F)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 152089-62-8 CAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl-1,1,2,2-d₄)-5-(fluoro-18F)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:61033
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 93:9783a,9786a
TITLE: Effects of ring fluorination on the cardiovascular actions of dopamine and norepinephrine in the dog
AUTHOR(S): Goldberg, Leon I.; Kohli, Jai D.; Cantacuzene, Daniele; Kirk, Kenneth L.; Creveling, Cyrus R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol. Physiol. Sci., Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1980), 213(3), 509-13
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB 2-Fluorodopamine-HCl [59043-76-4], 5-fluorodopamine-HCl [59043-67-3], 6-fluorodopamine-HBr [59043-70-8], (±)-2-fluoronorepinephrine-HCl [70952-51-1], and (±)-5-fluoronorepinephrine-HCl [70952-52-2], and (±)-6-fluoronorepinephrine-HCl [70952-50-0] were compared with dopamine-HCl (DA-HCl) [62-31-7] and 1-norepinephrine bitartrate (NE bitartrate) [51-40-1] for α -, β -, and β_2 -adrenergic and vascular DA activities in pentobarbital-anesthetized dogs. 2-Fluoro- and 5-fluoro-DA were equipotent whereas, 6-fluoro-DA was about 4-fold less active than DA in causing renal vasodilation in phenoxylbenzamine pretreated dogs (vascular DA activity). The 3 analogs were indistinguishable from DA for vasoconstrictor activity in the femoral vascular beds (α -adrenergic activity). 2-Fluoro- and 6-fluoro-DA were equipotent to DA, whereas 5-fluoro-DA was about 2-fold more active than DA in inotropic activity (β_1 -adrenergic activity). In contrast, fluoro-NE analogs showed marked differential activities. 2-Fluoro-NE resembled isoproterenol in increasing cardiac contractility, lowering diastolic blood pressure, and causing vasodilation in the femoral vascular bed. The 5-fluoro-NE analog was the most potent for β_1 -adrenergic activity and produced biphasic effects on blood pressure and the femoral vascular bed. 6-Fluoro-NE exerted no inotropic activity in doses 50- to 80-fold higher than the threshold dose of NE and caused vasoconstriction. Thus, F substitution in either of the 3 positions in the benzene ring of DA induced only minor, if any, differences in receptor activation when compared with DA. On the other hand, F substitution in the benzene ring of NE yielded compds. with marked differential receptor activity. Thus the differences between the effects of F substitution on DA and NE analogs must be related to the only structural difference between the 2 catecholamines, the presence of a β -hydroxyl group in NE.
IT 59043-70-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of, structure in relation to)
RN 59043-70-8 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-5-fluoro-, hydrobromide (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

